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The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

SUNDAY APRIL 14, 1872.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The final conclusion of peace in the Oriental Republic is the chief news of the fortnight; all the terms were first arranged between the President and the revolutionary commissioners, they were then sent before the chambers, where they were finally approved by a sweeping majority. Aparicio, the leader of the revolution, is now disarming his men, so we feel justified in announcing to our readers the final termination of the Banda Oriental revolution. How long this peace may continue is not difficult to say, since it was the dread of an armed intervention by Brazil that brought both parties to their senses; and as the firm determination of the Rio cabinet to put a stop to the riot and civil war that has so long devastated the Banda Oriental was conveyed to the Montevideo government, no serious revolt such as the Aparicio rebellion can be anticipated, so long as Brazil maintains the attitude she has now assumed.

Owing to the violent tone of some of the papers, and the nature of the question in dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, there is a nervous feeling here as to the nature of the complications that may arise. The Argentine government has called upon Brazil to evacuate the island of Cerro, at the mouth of the Paraguayan river, which the Brazilian government has declined to do until first the Argentines arrange their treaty with Paraguay. Meanwhile the papers announce that the Argentine government has determined to fortify and arm the island of Martin Garcia, a very important position at the mouth of the Parana and Uruguay. Well informed parties are of opinion that Brazil will protest against the fortifying an island which commands the entrance of the rivers Parana and Uruguay. The question is sufficiently ugly to engender grave apprehensions, yet those who are intimately acquainted with President Sarmiento are fixed in their belief that he will not under any circumstances countenance a war, and that sooner than yield on this point he would resign. There is every reason to hope, therefore, that the sound, common sense of the President will prevail, and that the questions will admit of a diplomatic solution.

The ports of this Republic still remain closed against all vessels coming from Montevideo, notwithstanding that the mortality there has never exceeded the regular average; and the few cases of fever announced by the doctors have not led to a general infection or epidemic; as at first feared. It is generally believed that in a few days this port will be opened, subject however, to severe quarantine restrictions.

The elections for Governor have terminated, resulting in a sweeping majority for Don Mariano Acosta—a gentleman much esteemed in every circle, and intimately acquainted with most of the leading foreign merchants. Owing to his position as Governor of the Provincial Bank, Mr. Acosta is a thorough business man and a great friend to railway enterprise. It is surmised that now that Mr. Drabble has arrived from England, he will have all difficulties in the way of the extension works of the Southern Railway at once removed.

The National Government has extended the time for the sending in of proposals for the Tucuman Railway, in consequence of the difficulties caused by the closing of the port.

The general state of the Interior Provinces is satisfactory. Everything is quiet and orderly, and, although slowly, industry is progressing. Public opinion is much attracted by the subject of the next presidential elections, and the opinion seems to be gaining ground that Dr. Avelleda, our present talented Minister of Education, will be the man. The provin-

cial seem to be all in favor of him. The working of all the saladeros and graserias in this province has been stopped by operation of law. Some four have, however, come into the new arrangement, and are now going on working. Along the Uruguay and Paraná, above Rosario, the saladeros are all hard at work, and killing very fast; but the saladeristas are, for the most part, working to fill their contracts.

The season has so far proved healthy and favorable and the health of this city was never better than at present, some 2 weeks ago much alarm was caused owing to a report of some yellow fever, cases in town, but the authorities had the most rigorous enquiries made into the matter and finally certified officially that no fever cases had to the present occurred in the city.

There has been within the last few days a sharp turn in our wool market caused by the unfavorable advices from home, but the wool season of the Plate is over; the stock is insignificant, and the arrivals from the camp are insufficient to keep one barraca busy, therefore the fall coming now does little harm to the farmer.

Railways, tramways, and telegraphs all are doing a splendid traffic. The National Tramway Company, has opened its second section, and the works are progressing well. The Lacroze line has now received authority to extend its line to Almagro, and a new line of tramway to Flores, under the auspices of Mr. Gowland, has been contracted for: The railway to Quilmes will be opened to public traffic next week by the Governor and Mr. Wheelwright, business of nearly every description is at present brisk, money easy, but the continued closure of the port is a drag. In our commercial columns will be found the fullest details of everything doing. Exchange closes rather weak and looks falling there has not been a very large business done for the packet and the following are the closing rates.

Exchange on England 504.
" " Antwerp 535.
" " France 540.
National Bonds 734.
Gas shares 101 premium.
Cedulas Hipotecarias 90, and weak.

THE INTERIOR.

The wealthy province of San Juan is in a quandary. There is a deficit of 57,000 dollars—rather a respectable amount for a province of 100,000 inhabitants. They say the deficit arises from bad calculations. This province has spent a large sum of money in schools, and has been rather extravagant generally of late. The Governor of San Juan has called a meeting of all the notabilities of the town, to have their advice as to the best measures to adopt to meet the financial crisis.

The engineering work on the pass known as Pato del Pato has been temporarily suspended. This work was for the purpose of ascertaining if a carriage road was practicable by that route. The report is very favorable, going so far as to say that a railway to cross the Andes at that point is practicable. Twosight shocks of earthquake had been felt.

The Carrango road, between San Juan and Cordoba, is opened to traffic, although two or three watering places are as yet unfinished.

Mendoza, in the space of eleven years that have elapsed since its total destruction by the earthquake of 1861, has been completely rebuilt, and is now a handsomer city than the former one. The irrigation operations around the town for a great distance are on a magnificent scale, and the irrigated lands form the greatest wealth of that province; for, besides the large amount of wheat grown, and the immense number of valuable trees, the enclosed alfalfa-fields fatten many thousands of beoves for the Chilean market.

Salta is following the bad example of Santa Fe in the way of taxation. A law has been sanctioned placing a tax of 5 per cent. on all capital employed in cattle trade; they have also placed a tax on sugar and liquors consumed in the province. This appears to us to be somewhat contrary to the letter of the Constitution; but, as the *Opinion Nacional* says, in this country very little respect is paid to that venerable document.

In Salta a couple of gentlemen are getting up a petition to Congress, praying for a national law ordaining that all the children of military men, or those who have served their country in any capacity, shall be educated at the national expense, the boys in Germany, and the girls in North America. Not a bad idea from an interior province.

Cordoba has just passed through one of her great yearly triumphs; 30,000 people filled the streets and churches on Good Friday. Only about a score of old ladies fauted; nothing more serious happened. One devoted gaucho not being able to place himself in a favorable position in one of the processions, took out his knife and soon made a road for himself. The religious ceremonies had a peculiar piquancy this year for the Cordoveses, as they had just succeeded in preventing Mr. Zimmerman from carrying out his heretical scheme of establishing an air tramway.

The weather has been exclusively cold in some parts of Cordoba. The late maize crops are destroyed in some places, while in others it has been dried up by the heat. Altogether the agricultural season has been unfavorable this year.

The Government of Cordoba has presented her titles to the Provincial territory in a long document addressed to the National Government or Congress. They consist of copies of crown grants to the old families of the Omapos and their ancestors the Bazans de Podraza, and others of the ancient noble families that were little Kings in older times, in regions in the interior that are now principally deserts but which a hundred years ago were flourishing states, that is relatively to the civilization of that age. Then the Montagues and Capulets of Rioja, the Ocampos and Darilas, like the petty Princes of Italy filled the country with the terrors of their family

feuds, feuds that were happily healed by a Romeo and Juliet of the respective families, and many of whose descendants are now contentedly eating "Patay" bread where their progenitors were "monarchs of all they surveyed."

It would be a pity if Cordoba were to lose an inch of her territory, in which the greatest Argentine families had their origin, and which the present Cordoveses have made such admirable use of, and conserve so religiously that they don't like to see even the plough of a foreigner approach it. The labors of the Santa Fe Convention have given birth to a new Constitution. Considering how few pay any attention to Constitutions, it appears to us to be labor misspent. The clause ordaining the establishment of free Municipalities is important, if carried out, but there is the difficulty. The press of our sister province is urging Mr. Iriondo to replace his Minister, who has resigned; but Mr. Iriondo is too cunning an old bird for that. It is pleasant for a Governor to be able to do what he likes, without having a mentor by his side reminding him of his duties.

The maize crop of Santa Fe will be very limited, but on the other hand, the price will be good. In Rosario they are paying 14 Bolivian dollars per 12 almudes (which is a fanega in Santa Fe) for maize in the cob.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

The elections of Sunday show a large majority for the list which is pledged to support Dr. Mariano Acosta as Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres. Following our invariable programme of strict neutrality we offered no opinion as to the relative merits of the candidates, but now that the struggle is over we may draw a biographical sketch of the new Governor. Mariano Acosta was born in this city about the year 1830, and may be considered a young man for so responsible a post, but his honorable antecedents and the experience he gained as Prime-minister under Governor Saavedra give promise that he will prove a good magistrate. His father, Dr. Juan Francisco Acosta, was a native of Corrientes, where the family still possess large estates, and practised as a lawyer in this city before the time of Rosas. His mother was of the Santa Cosma family and sister to the present Argentine Consul-General at Bordeaux.

Little is to be said of his early youth and education, which differed nothing from that of other young men of his time, and we do not hear of any brilliant triumphs in his academic career. Having an ambition to travel he proceeded to Europe with his elder brother, José Antonio, and visited many countries, returning to Buenos Ayres in 1853, after the fall of Rosas. He served as a National Guard during the defence of the city when besieged by General Urquiza, being enrolled in the 2nd battalion under Col. Bustillos, the present Port Captain-general of the Republic.

As soon as the troubles of the siege passed over he took out his diploma as Doctor of Laws, but, preferring country pursuits, adopted the life of an estanciero and abandoned for ever the dust of the schools and law-courts, the toga and other insignia of the bar, to look after his farm at Lobos. Under the Obligado and Alsina administrations he sat as Deputy in the Provincial Legislature, and left years later when Governor Saavedra assumed power, he selected Dr. Acosta for his Prime-minister.

Subsequently, he was named a Director of the Provincial Bank, and there his business qualities and integrity earned him the distinction of being twice chosen as President of the Board. In this capacity also he was brought into contact with the foreign merchants of the city, by whom he is regarded with much favor.

His brother, Dr. José Antonio Acosta, for some time held the office of Judge of 1st Instance, which he resigned when making a second trip to Europe about two years ago. The respectable families of Lezica, Cossio, Santa Coloma and Oromi are nearly related to the new Governor, who is married to a lady of the last name and has a large family. Among the Irish tenantry on his Lobos estates he is popular, and the people of Lobos give him much of the merit of the branch railway to that town.

In personal appearance he is of the usual swarthy complexion of a Spaniard, rather above the middle height and aristocratic in manner, although affable and kindly in conversation. He speaks French fluently and understands a little English.

He is a warm advocate of railways and the like, and maintains the fixed theory that all such should be private enterprises as the "Government is always a bad merchant." It is likely that his first care will be to remove the obstacles in the way of prolonging the Southern Railway to Tandil, and we trust his second will be to execute the assassins still confined in that town. He will also be a supporter of the projected line to Rosario. His character as an upright, honorable man is admitted on all hands, and we have every confidence that his administration will be beneficial to Buenos Ayres.

BRITISH HOSPITAL MEETING.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock p.m. a meeting of the subscribers to the British Hospital was held at the schoolroom of the Scotch Church, pursuant to notice. The attendance was not so large. Mr. Naylor, before the regular business of the meeting began, mentioned that he regretted to say he had received a letter from Mr. Parish, which he would read.

"My dear Mr. Naylor,

"I have been laid up since we met in Committee last Tuesday, and I am afraid that you will have to conduct the two meetings without me, as I am not at all well or fit for the occasion. Will you be so good as to inform the meeting of this, and ask them to accept as my delegate Mr. MacKinty, to preside at both the ordinary and extraordinary meeting—and to which, I hope, he will have no personal objection.

"I hope that if by any chance, or for any reason, Mr. MacKinty could not preside, Mr. Barclay or yourself will fill the chair.

"Yours truly,

"FRANK PARISH.

Mr. Ure MacKinty being, unfortunately, also unwell, Mr. Barclay kindly consented to take the chair.

Mr. Robert Barclay was then called to the chair.

and secondly to consider a proposed Code of rules which have been carefully and studiously compiled and drawn up. I propose therefore gentlemen that first of all the report be read and adapted.

Mr. Jordan seconded the motion. The motion was put and carried nem. con. and reported accordingly adapted.

Mr. Naylor in reply to a question put to him respecting the £2000 from the London Revenue fund, stated that the money lies at the River Plate Bank, and Mr. Parish has promised to write a letter about its application; the money has been sent from London for the specific purpose of a fever ward, and would be doubtless so applied.

The Chairman asked if there was any one who wished to make any remark, if not, the next thing on hand is the election of a new board.

Mr. Williamson rose and after a few very appropriate remarks proposed the following gentlemen—

Robt. Barclay
Leighton Jordan
H. Trotman
Urban Smith
Suplentes.
C. Krabbe Jr.
H. Green Jr.

Some parties asked if all these gentlemen had consented to act—to which the Rev. Mr. Smith answered in the affirmative for all those at present in Buenos Ayres.

Mr. F. Moore "and for the absentees his consent guaranteed by a responsible party."

The Chairman then put the motion, which was carried.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the next business is the new code of rules, which has been carefully drawn up. I see them in your hands, but if necessary I shall read them; however, the most Parliamentary way is to vote upon them, first in general, and afterwards in detail; this will not preclude any well-founded objection or alteration of which some of the rules may be susceptible; but I would impress upon you the fact, that the utmost care has been taken by the gentlemen engaged in the drawing up of these rules. They were drawn up with a view to meet the wants of the fund, no doubt, some changes, but everything is now clear and intelligible.

Mr. Thomas Drysdale rose and said—Gentlemen, I propose that this new code of rules be adopted; it has been carefully drawn up by the most competent parties with a view to serve the institution, and to meet the wishes of subscribers. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the meeting will give it a fair trial, and that the result will prove beneficial to the Hospital, which as a charitable institution commands all our sympathies.

Mr. Naylor felt much pleasure in seconding Mr. Drysdale's motion.

Rev. J. Smith claimed the privilege as one of the oldest of the Hospital board present to offer a few remarks. As you are all aware we have been preaching reform. The sub-committee has spared no labors in drawing up this code. The Rev. Dr. Smith had worked most indefatigably and indeed it was mainly owing to this excellent gentleman's labors aided by Mr. Urban Smith, that the Committee was able to extract all the good from the various schemes proposed, modify the different views of gentlemen connected with the Hospital and produce the scheme now before the meeting, for which he only asked a fair trial; in fact he felt that it was due to the Committee who had worked so hard such a course.

Chairman—The code can first be voted in general and afterwards in detail, when whatever alterations necessary can be made.

Mr. Beadle rose, and, in a brilliant address, spoke to the question. He opposed any division, the code should be voted, and passed nem. con., not only because of its merits, but as a just tribute to those gentlemen who have worked so hard in compiling it. Suppose that the code is weak and elastic; if elastic the new board can stretch it, if weak with the able assistance of the Rev. Dr. Smith, the experienced Dr. M. Donald and other members of the board, it can be strengthened. Gentlemen, I propose there be no division [cheers]. The report nem. con., and nothing else. Future committees may alter or amend this code but now let us accept it in toto. It has given these gentlemen immense trouble, they have been for 3 or 4 nights exclusively engaged with it, let us therefore accept it in toto, cheerfully.

Mr. F. Moore pleaded the highest respect for the gentlemen who compiled the code, but if it was to be sent home for approval by the Government it might be as well to consider it thoroughly before so doing; it was necessary to see if it was according to the act of parliament, in fact it appeared to him as if Rule No. 4 was contrary to that act.

Chairman—I myself believe there are some points in this code which will admit of modification; there is a vagueness in clause 3 which must be removed, besides there is a desire to reduce the qualification of voters. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I put the code to you first in general.

Passed unanimously.

Chairman—Now let us go through the code.

Mr. Younger proposed an amendment to No. 3, and that it should read—"That all persons who shall have contributed towards the Institution since 1861 an amount equal to \$500 fms, or so long as they continue to subscribe annually \$100 fms. be enrolled as patrons of the Hospital."

Mr. F. Moore seconded the amendment. Put and carried.

Mr. Younger proposed an amendment to rule 6—That 4 pnts. be a qualification for voting instead of 10 pnts. Mr. Stockdale seconded the motion. Mr. Moore proposed that rule remain as it is.

Mr. Drysdale seconded, which was then put by the chair and carried. Mr. Younger's motion was accordingly lost.

The reading of the Code then proceeded, when towards the close,

our ex-officio list, and I propose to strike them out.

Rev. J. Smith seconded the motion (great laughter), and seconded it with exceeding pleasure, since it rescued him from a world of toil and labour that perhaps few knew anything of.

Mr. Isaac asked how the matter stood, how many directors on the board, and eliminating the clergymen, how many would remain?

Mr. Moore—The Consul and two doctors will be on the board. I only propose to strike off the clergymen as 'ex-officio,' and I do so purely upon principle.

Chairman—But for the clergymen I don't know where the Hospital would be to-day. I sympathize with Mr. Moore's scheme, but merely to relieve these deserving clergymen from so much hard labor.

Rev. Dr. Smith said, in consequence of the remarks already offered by the Rev. J. Smith, there was little left for him to say on the subject.

Mr. Beadle rose to call upon Mr. Moore to withdraw his motion—it was evidently contrary to the feeling of the meeting, and he hoped to see it withdrawn. He and they all knew the zeal of these gentlemen, their unceasing efforts in the way of collections, and in stimulating the other members of the Board. It was only recently that he had all paid a mark or tribute of respect to the Scotch pastor for his noble conduct in the fever. We all had the privilege of knowing him, and his zeal for the hospital—therefore he hoped the present motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. Moore, differed with Mr. Beadle, but on principle. Mr. Beadle had invested the question with a deal of sentimentality.

Chairman—Gentlemen, in speaking the Rev. J. Smith's services, we must not forget Dr. Smith, who since he has come amongst us has won us all; he it was who drew up this code, and, in fact, we cannot express how much we are indebted to Dr. Smith for his services.

Mr. Moore rose and after a few able remarks withdrew his motion.

Mr. Isaac asked as to rule 20, he wanted to know what were the restrictions as to the admission of foreigners?

The Chairman explained.

Mr. Moore offered an amendment to the last rule whereby no further admission could be given to pensioners. Mr. Isaac did not well understand the drift of the article. Was it to convert the Hospital into a kind of a house?

Rev. Mr. Smith rose, and in a most affecting speech spoke the case of the poor old pensioners.

Mr. Thomas Drysdale—I have always subscribed liberally towards the British Hospital but I have done so because it offered a home to the poor distressed aged British subject, if there is any attempt to deprive these poor people of the Hospital as a home, I at once withdraw my subscription.

Mr. Moore—Offered some further remarks stating that it was not the intention to turn out those already in, but not to admit more.

Mr. Isaac—As well as I can understand Mr. Moore's remarks, I think I differ with him, is it proposed to get up another institution?

Mr. Moore withdrew his amendment.

The two following important resolutions were then put, and passed:

Proposed by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Naylor—

That the following rule be added on to the proposed rules and regulations as No. XXV—

That no change can be made in these rules unless a notice of the proposal of such change be given in the advertisement summoning the general meeting at which the proposal is to be taken into consideration?

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Williamson—

That the proposed rules, with the slight modifications made to No. III., be adopted, and come into force on the installation of the incoming committee—that they remain in force as a tentative measure for one year, after which that H.B.M. Council be requested to obtain the sanction to them of H.B.M. Government.

Carried.

The customary votes of thanks to the chairman, the country collectors and press, were then passed, and the meeting separated.

PROTECTION FOR COWS.

The first number of the *Asociacion Rural* or Farmer's Gazette, which appeared in Montevideo last week, has caused quite a sensation by a new and startling theory, which strange to say has met the approval of Government, namely that it is highly culpable on the part of the Generals in the field to carry off people's cattle for use of the army. For many years it has been the constant practice in the Banda Oriental to consider cows an article of war and kill them at will, the Government troops giving the preference to Blanco animals, and vice-versa, not only for the daily requirements of the troops but also for the more profitable encouragement of the hide-business.

To say that civil wars in the last ten years have caused an extraordinary mortality among the horned cattle, probably two million head, is to repeat what everybody knows and everybody (except the warriors) laments. But to suppose that any wars can possibly be carried on henceforward if this new theory be followed is a fatal error on the part of the Montevideo Government. No doubt all the foreign population and even the few remaining native estancieros would be glad of such a conclusion; but will this accord with the dignity of the country, the habits of the people, the dictates of patriotism, the reputation and antecedents of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay? By no means. We have been told time after time by the enlightened public men of Montevideo that the strife between Blancos and Colorados must be carried out to the bitter end, and as the honor of all parties was pledged to such a consummation neutrals only looked forward to it, at an epoch near or remote, as the final settlement of existing questions when, like the Horatii and Curiatii of old, only one Blanco or Colorado should be left surviving to proclaim the triumph of his principles and party.

Hence we always regarded the conduct of the opposing generals perfectly consistent when they swooped down on an adversary's cattle, and we only ventured to express dissent when either side by mistake took away the horses or cows of a foreign neutral. But of this the Government seemed quite regardless, inoking the Argentine principle that whenever a foreigner settled in these countries he necessarily incurred all incidental risks and

had as little right to remedy or protection as a native-born citizen. No wonder that we are now surprised to see the Montevideo Government declare its adhesion to a new principle of rural ethics by issuing a decree that it is unlawful for soldiers to kill cows, even the cows of the Blancos.

It appears that Dr. Lucas Herrera Obes (formerly partner with the late Mr. Buschenthal in a Beef-extract factory near Paysandu) took umbrage last month at the proceedings of Gen. Goyo Suarez who sent Majors Rivera and Mazini to sweep off some 6,000 animals that the owner was about to "benefit" as the phrase goes. He was additionally annoyed on learning from these gallant officers (who commenced driving off the cattle without even advising him), on remonstrating with them, that they were ordered to take the animals because he was a Blanco. Hereupon he wrote a letter to the President, and another to the Rural Association, and his protest had greater success than he anticipated.

The Government has not exactly censured the act of Gen. Suarez, nor offered to pay Dr. Herrera-Obes for his cows, but to the surprise of everybody and indignation of not a few it has issued the following decree.

Government House, March 17th. The Provisional President of the Republic, consulting the best way of serving the public and respecting the rights of private property, has resolved in Cabinet Council on the subjoined edict—

1st. The supply of Provisions &c. for the military forces of the Republic, whether in garrison or in the field, shall henceforward be made through a Commissariat Department in contracts regularly concluded for the purpose.

2nd. The Minister of War is to see to the fulfilment of the above.

GOMENSORO
Juan P. Rehlo, E. Regunaga
E. Velasco.

This decree at once cuts the legs from under all the Blancos and Colorados in the country, for the war has essentially been one of 'recursos' inasmuch as the rival parties confined all their tactics to cattle, and if the hungry soldiers must in all cases depend on army-contractors for their daily food the war will soon be at an end. Moreover the profits of the hide-business being stopped the commanders and officers will lose all taste for war and seek pursuits of a harmless tendency.

The gratitude of the horned cattle towards Pres. Gomensoro's Government will be commensurate with the reckless slaughter heretofore carried on and now put a stop to. The old game of skinning animals and leaving the carcasses to rot, will fall into disuse. The cows will be the first gainers, and the owners, like Dr. Herrera-Obes, will 'benefit' the cattle and themselves by the new law, if it be put in force.

The Montevideo papers represent the raid of General Suarez as the most sweeping known for some time. He left his post in the War-office (Col. Rehlo acting as Minister *pro tem*), and in a few days cleared all the estancias of San José and Canelones, taking as the papers estimate, 15,000 head of cattle. His letter to the Government mentions 6 weeks' supplies for the troops, and as President Gomensoro thought this was too much he removed the General from the War-office, but confirmed his command in the field. It remains to be seen how Suarez will receive the new arrangements of the Government. If peace be already agreed on, as the telegrams of the hour announce, the question will pass over quietly and be forgotten. General Suarez will return to his gold washings at Cútipari, the estancieros will begin to look glad again, the country will change its condition, and all will go as merry as a marriage-bell for some time.

Meantime who is to pay the foreign estancieros for the cattle taken from them at the point of the lance? Or does President Gomensoro mean to say that such acts were lawful before, and only become criminal henceforward because His Excellency has so declared it? Is the law of right and wrong, the principle of property as against robbery dependent on a piece of paper signed by Tomas Gomensoro?

We welcome any awakening of remorse on the part of the Government, we even thank Pres. Gomensoro for declaring that cattle-stealing is improper, but we hope that the claims of foreign residents who have been so ruthlessly plundered will be satisfied out of the new loan which the London capitalists have so generously advanced to the Republic of Uruguay.

TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.

While Mr. Crawford and his party are unfurling their banners at the foot of the Planchon and preparing to plant theodolites on the summits of the Andes it appears another band of engineers is laying out the surveys of a line from Copiapo to Rioja, based on the explorations of Mr. Wheelwright in 1859 for a line to connect the Chilean and Argentine Republics, by the pass known as Boquete de San Francisco.

Latest numbers of the *Diario* of Copiapo call attention to the advantages of such a line over the proposed Planchon route, which latter would have to traverse a thousand miles of desert pampas; whereas the Copiapo line would connect that important city and the west coast with Rioja and our upper provinces, the length being about 400 miles. Mr. Wheelwright (to whom, says the *Diario*, Chile is so much indebted for the introduction of railways, gas, steam-navigation, telegraphs &c.) surveyed two routes from Copiapo, one by San Francisco, the other by Orquera, viz:

San Francisco.	metres	miles
Puquios	1270	20
San Andres	1618	26
Puquios	1818	30
Molinos	1902	32
Tapias de Marjuncos	2150	33
Valley of do	2656	12
Morones Valley	3290	4
San Pedro de Atacama	3500	5
Argentine frontiers	4120	3
Laguna Salada	3860	7
Rio de Lamas	3870	8
Rios Cruces	4540	3
Campo de la	4556	16
Laguna Verde	4356	18
San Francisco	4870	17
Cerro	4005	14
Corral	4015	13
Cazadero grande	2568	30
Angostura	3140	40
Fuimaba	1570	30
Tingomali	1208	15
Copacabana	1070	6
Rioja		60

The highest point, Portezuelo de San Francisco, is about 15,000 feet over sea-level; 82 miles of the line is in Chilean territory, the rest in Argentine.

Orquera.

Ultima Guardia	2670	25
Ojo de Agua	2862	25
Puñaco de Diego	3424	10
Cordillera foot	4142	5
Argentine frontiers	4142	2
Barrancas blancas	3900	13
Portezuelo do	4462	4
Laguna Brava	4330	16
Portezuelo de la Estancia	4275	17
Arroyo del Loro	3465	7
Jeguen (Rio)	3242	3
Alba del Machao	3750	10
del del do	4000	10
Tres Quebradas	3154	6
Portezuelo de los Juncos	3200	20
Quebrada Redonda	3500	20
Alto de la Troncha	4142	12
Sanmillaco	1050	3
San Jose	1240	5
Ingostaga	1200	5
Sancahuana	1270	15
Ingis	1200	6

TREATY BETWEEN PARAGUAY AND BRAZIL.

The decree of the Princess-Regent of Brazil bearing date March 25th promulgates the definitive treaty of peace and limits mutually ratified and exchanged with the Paraguayan Minister the previous day, at the palace in Rio Janeiro, to the same effect as concluded by Baron Cotegipe at Asuncion on the 9th of January 1872.—It runs as follows:—

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity.

The Princess-Regent of Brazil on one side and the Republic of Paraguay on the other, being anxious to re-establish peace on friendly bases, and settle all matters connected with the late war, have resolved to celebrate a treaty of peace, and named their plenipotentiaries as follows:—His Excellency John Maurice Wandlerley, Baron of Cotegipe for the Princess-Regent; and His Excellency Carlos Loizaga, Senator for the Republic of Paraguay; who after mutually communicating their diplomas agreed as follows:—

Art. 1. There shall be henceforward perpetual peace and amity between Brazil and Paraguay.

Art. 2. The limits between the two countries shall be adjusted in a special treaty simultaneous with the present.

Art. 3. Paraguay shall recognise as her public debt the cost of the war to Brazil and the indemnities payable to Brazilian subjects, as hereafter in article 5.

Art. 4. A special convention shall within two years assess from official documents the cost of the war and the manner and instalments for Paraguay to pay it.

Art. 5. Within two months from this date a mixed committee of two arbitrators shall sit either in Rio Janeiro or Asuncion to assess the damages payable to Brazilian citizens, and in case of disagreement they shall cast lots as to which is to decide. If either Government fail to name its commissioner in that time the other shall sit alone and give his award.

Art. 6. All claims must be submitted to the arbitrators within 18 months. The amount awarded shall be payable in 6 per cent. funds of Paraguay with 1 per cent. sinking-fund by lot.

Art. 7. Both nations oblige themselves to maintain the free navigation, to all flags, of the Paraguay, Paraná and Uruguay.

Art. 8. The above rivers shall be free from their mouths to such ports as may be resolved on.

Art. 9. This does not include the affluents of said rivers nor coasting-traffic between ports of the same nation, which either Brazil or Paraguay may reserve, but the subjects of either State may ship their produce in whatever vessels do the coasting traffic.

Art. 10. War-vessels of either nation may also freely navigate the rivers open to merchant-vessels. Foreign war-vessels may only go where either State permits them, without compromising the other.

Art. 11. No charges &c. shall be levied on merchant-vessels passing or down unless by agreement between the two countries, the jurisdiction and regulations of either simply extending to its own ports and coast-line.

Art. 12. Each Government shall appoint coaling-stations &c. besides its own ports, where vessels for any destination may communicate with the shore and procure supplies, or make repairs.

Art. 13. War-vessels shall be free of all port or navigation dues; they cannot be detained on any pretext, and shall enjoy at all ports or landing-places such privileges as are customary in civilized nations.

Art. 14. A system of maritime regulations and police shall be agreed on by both parties, offering the least possible obstruction to traffic.

Art. 15. If unhappily either party impede traffic the other shall vindicate free navigation, excepting always as regards contraband of war and ports or localities under blockade, all the rest of the river being free for all flags to the ports of such neighbors as may have remained neutral.

Art. 16. The Brazilian and Paraguayan Governments accept the principles of the Paris Congress of April 1856, viz:—

Privateering is abolished. Neutral flag covers an enemy's goods, except contraband of war. Neutral merchandise (not contraband) cannot be seized on an enemy's vessel.

Blockades to be obligatory must be effective.

Art. 17. The Brazilian Government confirms and ratifies the obligations of the Triple Alliance, as in articles 8 and 9 of the treaty of May 1st, 1865, with the Argentine and Oriental Republics. It therefore binds itself always to respect the sovereignty and independence of Paraguay, which it further guarantees for 5 years.

Art. 18. If any trouble should unfortunately arise between Brazil and Paraguay, before resorting to arms the mediation of a friendly power will be tried. Paraguay will do the same if any difficulty arise with any other nation.

Art. 19. This treaty novise prejudices the special stipulations that Brazil has made, or may hereafter make, with the Argentine and Oriental Republics, respecting always the present obligations.

Art. 20. Brazil may agree with Paraguay for the maintenance, after this treaty being signed, of such portion of the imperial army as requisite to keep order and see to the faithful fulfilment of the engagements. A special convention shall fix the number of such troops, the term of occupation, the mode of paying for such expenses &c.

Art. 21. Prisoners of war not yet sent home shall now be returned, each country paying for the transport of its own people.

Art. 22. The Paraguayan Government shall arrest and remit any Brazilian deserters, and the Brazilian Government will treat them leniently.

Art. 23. The exchange and ratification of this treaty shall be made at Rio Janeiro as soon as possible.

And in testimony of the above we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

Asuncion, January 9th 1872.
Baron de Cotegipe.
Carlos Loizaga.

And whereas we have found the above treaty right and proper in every particular we hereby ratify it with our imperial word, and promise to observe and cause it to be observed most faithfully, for which end the seal and arms of Brazil will be affixed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rio Janeiro, March 26th 1872.
ISABEL, PRINCESS-REGENT OF BRAZIL.
Manoel F. Correa.

TREATY OF LIMITS.

The Princess-Regent of Brazil on one part and the Republic of Paraguay on the other, being sensible that questions and doubts regarding limits were a primary cause of the recent unhappy war, and desirous for the future to cultivate friendly relations, have resolved to make a treaty of boundaries and appointed their plenipotentiaries as follows:—

H.E. John Maurice Wandlerley, Baron de Cotegipe, for Brazil; Carlos Loizaga, Senator for Paraguay—who after exchanging diplomas agreed as follows:—

Art. 1. The Brazilian and Paraguayan Governments recognize as their respective limits the following:—

The river Paraná from the mouth of the Iguaçu to Salto Grande das Sete Quedas, thence in a right line over the summit of the Serra de Maracá to its termination, and so on over the highest points till reaching the Serra Anambay, over its summits to the head-waters of Rio Apa, following the course of this river until it falls into the Rio Paraguay; all the branches running North and East belong to Brazil, all those South and West to Paraguay. The island Fecha dos Morros belongs to Brazil.

Art. 2. Within three months after exchanging ratifications the high contracting parties shall appoint commissioners to mark out as soon as possible the divisory line between the two countries as agreed on above.

Art. 3. If either party fail to appoint a commissioner the other shall proceed to mark out the line and this shall be held valid subject to the inspection and report of a commissioner or Oriental Government.

And if these Governments fail to appoint such commissioner the line shall be marked out in duplicate maps with all necessary notes and remarks, one for Paraguay the other for Brazil, after which the party unrepresented can within 6 months send a commissioner to verify the line of demarcation, and failing this the said line shall become the definitive boundary-line.

Art. 4. If in marking out the boundary the commissioners find natural features near the line which might be conveniently adopted they shall report to their Governments but meantime continue their labors unaltered, till the Governments resolve on the expediency of making a little variation to take in such natural landmarks.

Art. 5. The ratification of this treaty shall be exchanged at Rio Janeiro as soon as possible.

And in testimony of the above we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 9th day of January 1872, in the city of Asuncion.

Baron de Cotegipe.
Carlos Loizaga.

And whereas we find the above right in every particular we give our imperial word to observe and cause it to be observed faithfully; wherefore the seal and arms of Brazil shall be affixed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rio Janeiro, March 26th, 1872.
ISABEL, PRINCESS-REGENT.
Manoel F. Correa.

THE ELECTIONS.

The public has been agreeably surprised to find the elections passed off so quietly, when all the previous indications presaged a sharp and angry struggle. No one has been killed, and no one has been wounded, at Quilmes. This is matter for sincere congratulation, not only to the rival candidates and their parties, but also to the Government and Police for the suitable precautions they had taken to maintain order and prevent bloodshed.

From an early hour on Sunday morning the various parish churches had guards of police and infantry, the latter with their muskets stacked in the street, while mounted patrols also went through the city. Governor Castro had already declared his entire neutrality and even dismissed some officials who might be for either side. The elections were, therefore, completely free, at the same time that the security of the voters was well provided for, and it may be asserted that never before were elections in Buenos Ayres conducted in so respectable a manner.

The usual tricks of the minority on all occasions formerly consisted in breaking the table and upsetting the electoral urns, as incidents in a scrimmage which was thus made a pretext for disfranchising the parish and preventing any returns; or else the lists were got hold of and interpolated with fictitious votes; in either case the minority gained its point. None of these manoeuvres were carried out on Sunday, nor are we aware that they were even attempted at least in this city.

It was perhaps a fortunate coincidence that the rival candidates, Costa and Acosta, were men of respectable antecedents and position, whose influence no doubt tended to prevent any excesses on the part of their followers.

The winner would thus ascend to power without any unpleasant recollection of rowdy support, or bloodshed. It was generally anticipated that Don Mariano Acosta would have a majority in the city, and Dr. Costa in most of the country districts, but at the last moment there was rumor of a split in the Acosta camp (in favor of Dr. Quintana) which bid fair to throw the victory into Costa's hands.

Previous to the election Dr. Costa was apparently preferred in English circles, partly because he is a first-class English scholar, partly from his wide acquaintance among our country people during the Mitre administration. At the same time Don Mariano Acosta was also viewed with much favor, having stood so high among the mercantile community as President of the Provincial Bank. The result of the election caused, therefore, little anxiety to the foreign community, which would be almost equally satisfied whichever of the two candidates proved successful.

The returns at present to hand show how uneven was the struggle, there being a large majority both in town and camp for Dr. Mariano Acosta; the returns still wanting cannot materially alter the result.

The aggregate of the 14 city parishes as stated by the *Tribuna* shows 2,112 votes for Acosta against 637 for Costa, and although the authority is one-sided the statement may be taken as grounded on fact with a possible amplification. In North Barrancas the votes were even, 22 for each candidate; in all the other parishes Acosta was much ahead. In Flores and Belgrano the Costa party was nowhere, polling only a few votes. At Ensenada and Lobos it seems there was a delightful unanimity of opinion for Acosta, not a single dissentient vote, and the same is said of Ranchos. The only places where the contending parties seemed at all evenly balanced were Quilmes, Chivilcoy, San Pedro and Pilar. At Quilmes a man named

Uvinas was badly hurt with a musket bullet, and another disagreeable occurrence is reported from Carmen de Flores. The registers were made away with at Salto, which will probably prevent any returns from that district. A telegram from San Nicolas reports an overwhelming majority for Acosta. The total returns as given in the bulletins yesterday for such camp districts as advices had been received from showed thus:—

Acosta.....3,661
Costa.....1,931
which added to the city returns as before-stated would give a majority of more than 6,000 votes to the successful candidate.

Meantime we are struck with surprise that in a population of half-a-million souls, where universal suffrage prevails, there is such a small number of voters polled. If we deduct 150,000 foreigners it would leave 350,000 natives, and of these one-fifth ought to be voters, say 70,000, whereas we doubt if all the lists will make up 10,000. In this city alone there must be 20,000 Argentine citizens and yet the rival parties do not together muster 3,000 votes. The inference is, that many respectable natives rather like to keep aloof from the exercise of their civic rights.

As regards the rural districts it used to be the practise for the gauchos to plump for whomever the Justice of Peace suggested. This time, we believe, the authorities took no active part.

The parties representing the Acosta candidature who were put forward for the various parishes and districts on Sunday were:—

Gen. Conesa, Dr. Vicente Fidel Lopez, Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen, Dr. Estevez, Sagui, Mr. Saavedra, M. Marengo, Luis Sote, F. Madero and Dr. José Bosch for Senators:—

Messrs. Del Valle, Alcobendas, Mateo Martinez, Lagos Garcia, Montes-de-oca, Dardo Rocha, Pellegrini, Altem, Sandblad, Esquele, Ponce, Aranz, Obando, Iban, Kier, Alcora, Gonzalez, F. Madero, Nizier, Nazari, Uzuac, Frias, Toledo, Lynch, Dr. Sahas, Martinez, Verdier, Jacobé, Jurado, Tacaveta and Del Campo; for Deputies.

NEW COLONIES IN SANTA FE.

People in Buenos Ayres have a very inadequate idea of the importance and development of the agricultural colonies in Santa Fe. It is just sixteen years since Don Aaron Castellanos started the first enterprise of the kind at Esperanza with some families brought out from Germany and Switzerland. At present there are 25 colonies, with an aggregate population of 11,000 souls, having under tillage no less than 105,000 acres. In this manner Santa Fe, formerly the last of the Argentine Provinces, is now after Buenos Ayres the most flourishing and progressive. The success of the individual colonists is equally flattering; at least as regards the older settlements of San Carlos, Esperanza, San Gerónimo &c., as also the Central Argentine colonies of Beru-stadt and Cañada Gomez. Some of the settlements far in the Chaco, such as the Sunchales, have been unfortunate, but they are not properly in the province of Santa Fe, and their fate shows how much wiser it would be to prefer the fertile lands that lie inside the frontier, from the Carcaraña to Arroyo Medio, which are for the most part idle, and can always be bought at a reasonable price. The San Carlos colonists have recently purchased 5 square leagues adjoining, to allow of more extended operations, and as they have a regular current of immigration from Switzerland, companies of friends and relatives who are ready to pay for the additional 30,000 acres will soon be also under tillage. The Helvetia, Grutli, Humboldt and other new settlements are in like manner off-shoots of the Esperanza and San Gerónimo, whose colonists were pressed for room on the original concessions.

The success of these enterprises has stimulated local capitalists to establish colonies after the same fashion, and the conditions offered are usually very advantageous to settlers, while recouping the proprietor without usurious exactions from the former. Mr. Charles Casado's colony of Victoria is at a short distance from Rosario. Mr. José María Cullen's near Rosario. The colony of Cañada Gomez station, all established within the last two years. At the first-named are some of the young men who came out from England with Henry, and the Germania is composed exclusively of Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian farmers.

The Germania was founded in 1870 by Mr. Nordenholz, German Consul in this city, at Cañada de los Esteros in the Department of San Gerónimo, 44 leagues North of the station of Cañada Gomez. The neighborhood seems a favorite one with foreign settlers being bounded on the 4 sides by the estancias of Straubenzy, Kemmis and Cookson, Arning Hitz, Latowe, Cornet Munroe, Wilken, Armstrong, Colonel Garcia Black and Chavari. The area of the colony is 4 square leagues, being 12 miles long and 3 wide, equal to 26,000 acres; this is sufficient for 260 families, with farms of 100 acres each.

The terms and conditions are briefly these. The settler purchases a farm of 100 acres (25 cuadras) for 20 doubloons [266 sterling] payable in 5 years, and obliges himself to plant 500 trees within that period, besides making a rancho and well, and fencing in the land with wire or hedge within two years. If the settler fail in these stipulations the contract becomes null, and he forfeits the farm and whatever improvements, besides any money he may have paid on account.

There are at present 56 farms measured and marked out in a quadrangular area of 64 miles square, streets 60 feet wide run through the various farms on the 4 sides, except the two main roads which cross in the centre of the settlement and these are 120 feet wide. The actual settlers in occupation are as follow:—

Acres.
W. Stiefel.....German.....400
D. Schwab.....do.....400
Conesa.....do.....200
Carl Bauer.....do.....200
John Ross.....English.....200
Carl Bronstedt.....Dane.....200
Germel.....do.....200
George Bronstedt.....do.....200
N. Petersen.....do.....100
H. Schultz.....German.....100
D. Schwan.....do.....100
C. Marbach.....do.....100
C. Petersen.....Dane.....100
C. Christensen.....Svedo.....100
Germel.....Dane.....100
Beside these 13 settlers, whose holdings make up 2,500 acres, there are six others who have just concluded arrangements with Mr. Nordenholz, who has some 800 acres under tillage for himself. The colony is provided with a steam-mill, steam thrashing machine, six patent reapers, and other machinery, besides 4,000 head of cattle.

In this manner the colony has in itself all the elements of success, and the

locality is also admirably chosen, being within 2 hours ride of the Cañada Gomez station, secure from Indians, in the most fertile valley of the Province. It is worthy of note that at Mr. Paul Krell's model-farm adjacent to the station there is also a steam-machinery employed. It would seem the Cañada Gomez is destined to lead the way in improved mode of agriculture, and the Germania colony we doubt not will soon attain a prominent place among the flourishing settlements of Santa Fe.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

FIFTEEN DAYS NEWS.

April 3rd.

To send you all the news is impossible; to give you the history of Montevideo since the 19th March last is about as heavy a work as to write up the 19th century. Where's the man for the task, or where's the newspaper to publish it? I could send you at least 45 columns; in fact all my old letters which I wrote for the Point Julio post-office would make much more. There the letters stand piled up before me, but where's the postage to come from? No, gentlemen, I will neither tax the resources of the STRA-ward pocket nor the patience of your readers by sending you such a mellowed correspondence. I will rewrite all that I have written, strike from the ephemeral record the garbage and stuff that lives but for the hour, and send you an extract prepared upon a system which no literary Liebig has yet divulged. I will boil down the heap of *Siglos, Tribuna, Telegrafo Maritimo, Debates, La Paz, Hijo de la Paz*, and all that constitutes the free and enlightened press of Montevideo with a precision surpassing even a Liebig. I will skin the broth of the beef and produce for you a literary feast, which will prove the richest food for the brain ever manufactured in this or any other country, and here goes.

If the ruin of Chicago was traced to Mrs. O'Leary and her cow, all the sorrows of Montevideo may be charged to the death of a Dutch carpenter—better for the River Plate than the carpenter had never been born! The newspapers may write what they like about the origin of the fever; I tell you—and Mr. Diehl, the German Consul, will bear me out—the death of that carpenter, out near the Cordon, sprung the mine, and here we are to day, three weeks after, waiting for the explosion. Will it come? I say not, at least not this year; and three-fourths of the people here believe with me, it is the superhuman fear that has seized you all in Buenos Ayres, that has spun the few isolated cases into the magnitude of a raging epidemic; no man blame you much, after your last year's experience, and your studied neglect of everything sanitary ever since. Shut your port; shut up your republic; shut up the river itself; and still you have your epidemics so long as your Buenos Ayres is a pig-sty. If you have not done this year, do not flatter yourselves it is due to our excellent quarantine. Hear ye, hear ye all in Buenos Ayres, that ever since the 20th ult. all who cared to go to the expense could send up letters and messengers; and there are parties here who left this last week for your city, arranged their business, and are now back again with us, telling openly of the exploit, and how they achieved it. Well, this is quite enough about this wretched subject. We have the yellow fever flag over the country now three weeks, and but eight people, in a population of 400,000 souls, have died of what the doctors pronounce yellow fever. "Legitimo." Look at the papers, read the advertisements, and you will see that Bagley's far-famed Hesperidina is the real antidote.

Now, as for the war, the peace and the revolution, I have much to tell you. Since the rupture of the armistice, out and out war has been proclaimed, yet the fellows never before conscientiously believed in peace; everything here goes by 'contraries.' Some of the Generals saw what was up, and made a raid upon the cows, sheep, pigs, cocks, hens; in fact everything they could lay hold of, and carried out their program so well that at last the Rural Society took the matter up, and then we had long recriminations in the papers. The Reds, according to every version, have this time made a clean sweep of the camp. Gallarza writes that he has not left a single Blanco in the district. Solano has got the command to organize the army of Fray Benito, but he has refused to obey, and out war has been proclaimed.

An unfortunate Blanco officer, Toribio Caseros, who, reposing in the armistice stopped at his house in Mercedes, was dragged out, and then and there assassinated by a chum of the Gefe. An estanciero named Romero, seeing all the cattle swept from him has gone mad, and the papers laugh at him. Nature never tires of her blessings to this unfortunate land, and the pastures and stock never looked better—but man, wretched man, destroys everything, and you might gallop to-day from Mercedes to Montevideo without seeing the tail of a cow, sheep or pig in that splendid sweep of country. The War Minister has got out of the camp and back, and thrown up his postoffice; so best hap-pily for the country the day that the best becomes obsolete. Ordoña and Goy, from Colonia, have come up; they are always running about. Caraballo with his battalion 'Tajes' and a host of officers has left town for headquarters. Castro hangs out near the Rio Negro. The Coquimbo and Montevideo keep burning up all the Government coal to be had, steaming about here, there and everywhere. But the last news of all is the best—the train this morning brought in from Aparicio's camp Palomeque, Ribera and Zipitria, special peace commissioners, who to-day interviewed the Government, to-day struck out Art. 9 and 10 of the Andres Larrea treaty, to-day sent telegrams to Buenos Ayres for Sagastume to come down at once, to best looks, and mark my words, peace it is.

The English money lies piled up—nothing can be done so long as the war lasts. Cotegipe spoke the terms. Jones holds the key. Elimination is the word. The articles must be eliminated. Palomeque votes for elimination. So all the war news I can give you, when properly boiled down is PEACE, and perhaps before the cutter with the mails arrives up, the telegraph will have announced the fact that peace is at last made, signed, sealed and delivered.

The Government has of late taken to the plan of publishing the payments of the treasury. Pity that you cannot make room for these statements; they give the true insight into all the rascality that has dragged this country down to the dregs of bankruptcy. Every item is a soldier's pay, every

charge is an officer's allowance. "Now we see our titles clear." All the money goes to these military vampires, "bar-ring" the Ministers' salaries. Tajes cleaned the till dry the other day in drawing the 'presupuesto' for his regiment for the rainy month of March. Not if we had the Bank of England at our back could we go on much longer as we are going. The soldiers and soldiery have bled the country to death: the Custom House, the Municipal taxes, even the foreign loans, are insufficient to pay all. The very schoolmasters of the public schools—poor pedagogues!—are now 9 months without their salaries.

The Luro affair caused a tremendous noise here, and the papers are full of it. Most people thought he would get off, and even the very "high" before Luro was stretched! The betting men, at his execution the *Siglo* said 60,000. At his execution the *Siglo* said 60,000. The case, I should like to know who remained at home. But we were all well satisfied that at last the law took its course, and if your Governor sticks to that there will be less of the criminal sheet that comes to us from Buenos Ayres every mail.

About two weeks ago we had tremendous rains; the camps were flooded to such an extent that the diligences were stopped; the rivers burst their banks, and up in the Uruguay whole colonies of charcoal burners were drowned out. In the Rio Negro the losses were very severe, and in some cases many lives were lost. Not since 1857 have we had such rains in the Banda Oriental. Strange to say, the rain was followed by an outbreak of small-pox in the country districts of unexampled severity. From Porongos we have received the most gloomy advices; at Mercedes the plague spread with such malignance that quarantine was put upon the coaches. Now things are beginning to look better, but people may say what they like about yellow fever, small-pox is the real plague; and I leave to your medical friends in Buenos Ayres to account for the predisposition of the Oriental to this disease.

As a matter of course, for the last two weeks there has been nothing going on here but house-inspecting, sidewalk-sweeping, and street-cleaning, to an extent which you folks in Buenos Ayres can little imagine. Every man in town carries in his pocket a lump of disinfectant paste or a phial of Condy's fluid. This false to say that the people all left town. When the alarm first spread, nearly all the families were in the quintas; there they remained, and are still; but the cold is setting in, and I will wager a ten pound note that the families are all back in town, and among themselves their hearts' content, before that port-captain of yours thinks proper to open his port.

Well, 'tis an ill wind that blows nobody good. We have now magnificent vasa arts, a new cemetery, a people's park, new sewerage, and a regular urban improvement business going on since the death of the Dutch carpenter. Dr. Floury is the man of the day. His bulletin is worth more than a dose of castor oil. We look to him to know how things are going on. Not even Gonsalvo or Palomeque can at all come up in importance to the worthy doctor, who is liked by every one, and is the real man of the day in the Queen City.

The new corral, a work of some magnitude, has been at last commenced; the concessionaire, Mario Perez, promises us wonders. The papers are all arranged, and the scheme is considered a good one.

M. Bousquet, the proprietor of the grandest bazaar here, died the other day of small-pox. You, of course have heard of the death of Mrs. Usher; hence the death of the Dutch carpenter, Dr. Floury is the man of the day. His bulletin is worth more than a dose of castor oil. We look to him to know how things are going on. Not even Gonsalvo or Palomeque can at all come up in importance to the worthy doctor, who is liked by every one, and is the real man of the day in the Queen City.

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La Popular - Argentina

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La Popular - Argentina

COGNAC &c

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J. and E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS,
24, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON,
PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.
THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY
EXHIBITION, 1867.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE,
Is manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free.
ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER.
Atkinson's Ylang-ylang, Atkinson's Tread, and all other Perfumes,
are now manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free.
Atkinson's Brown Windsor Soap, Atkinson's Bear's Grease,
Atkinson's Cold Cream, Atkinson's Sachet Powders,
Atkinson's "Circassian Rose Ointment for the Teeth."
Atkinson's Superior Throat Lozenges.
Price List on application.
N. B. All Perfumes, Eau de Cologne, Florida Water, Lavender Waters
and Toilet Vinegar, are now manufactured in bond,
and increased discount allowed thereon.

CAUTION—Messrs. J. and E. Atkinson's goods are largely counterfeited
orders should therefore be sent direct, or through Commission
Houses of repute.

Wholesale Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. J. ISAAC and CO.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO. 101-Calle Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current,
are now generally felt and appreciated in the
two great emporiums of the River Plate, Monte-
video and Buenos Ayres, that there are very
few merchants who fail to keep one at the bank
in which they place the most confidence.
The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has
already provided for the working classes in that
city a safe and profitable depository for their
savings.
The sums deposited in that very important in-
stitution are daily increasing, and already reach
a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been en-
joyed in this city by an immense number of clerks,
artisans, working men, and servants of all classes
and conditions, who are equally interested in put-
ting their savings out at interest, thus providing
themselves with a reserve fund in case of need,
sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in
immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other
frivolities.
The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city, following
the noble example of their firm in Montevideo,
now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo
from nine a.m. till three p.m. every day, for the
reception of the savings of the classes already
mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.
The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass
book, in which will be entered the amount de-
posited and withdrawn.
The depositor is permitted at any time to with-
draw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in
the former case the interest will be calculated up
to date.
The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to
the Public by the benefit derived from the
course of its operations, which are regulated on
the strictest and soundest principles, and always
directed to promote the general welfare.
This bank Mau & Co. are also persuaded that
the noble service to the working classes of Buenos
Ayres and its neighborhood.
Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAU & CO.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum
from twenty-five dollars currency or one Silver
Dollar upwards.
Second—The interest allowed is six per cent.
(p. p.) per annum, which is liquidated every
six months.
Third—The depositors can at any time retire
the whole or part of the money deposited.
Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds
Twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish
can open an account current, according to the
rules established by the Bank.
Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book
it can be replaced by another on paying twelve
dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the
public newspaper.
P. P. MAU & CO.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM



VARA, 1 METRE HIGH, \$12½ m.c. Do. 2 METRES HIGH \$2

NEW PATENT FENCING.

Cheap, Light and Durable.

The best and cheapest way of dividing Lands, Wiring in Quintas,
Gardens, Paddocks or Meadow Lands. Suitable likewise for making
Hen Coops, &c.
Patented by the FRENCH, SPANISH, and ITALIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

Sole Agents in the River Plate,

GVO. LEROY Y CIA.,

59 CALLE CUYO.

Also every kind of Economical Stove, by which Bachelor Camp men
can cook for themselves, and otherwise dispense with
housekeepers.

spt 15

SOCIEDAD ANONIMA FOMENTO DE BARRACAS AL NORTE.

Se aviso á los Sres. Accionistas, que con arreglo á los Estatutos, se
cobrará la Segunda Cuota de 10 p. s. á las 30 dias de la fecha (el 6 de
Mayo).

Buenos Ayres, Abril 5 de 1871.

EL DIRECTORIO.

h | 81 10p a7

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND
MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR
DAMAGE BY FIRE.
AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

AGENTS:

MOLLER AND CO.,
CALLE CORRIENTES 61.

Fresh Arrivals.

Table Mats, in sets,
Tread Plates, carved,
Broad Knives, do.,
handles,
Broad-baskets,
Writing-desks, in Ma-
hogany & Rosewood,
Albums, in latest de-
signs,
Valium Bats and Shut-
tles,
Valentino Chains,
Knick-knacks of every de-
scription,
Perfumed Cases,
Dresses,
Cabbage Boards and
Boxes,
Chests & Draft Boards,
Playing Cards,
Sundries for boys &
girls—large variety.
Sugar Tonges,
Nut-Crackers,
Electro-plated Knife-
handles,
Do Soy Frames,
Do Breakfast Crosets,
Do Claret Jugs,
Do Liquor Frames,
Do Inkstands,
Do Candlesticks,
Do Candelabras,
Do Dish Covers,
Do Toast-racks,
Do Tea and Coffee
Sets,
Do Child's Knife,
Fork, & Spoon,
in Cases,
Do Salvers,
Do Tea Urns,
Do Flower Vases,
Do Egg Frames,
Ladies' Hand-bags,
Leather Boxes,
Do Writing Cases,
Do Dressing, do
Do Card Cases,
Do Envelopes, do
Do Canteens,
Do Cigarette and
Cigar Cases,
Do Match Boxes,
Do Jewel Cases,
Do Portmanteaus.

The principal object of this Institution is,
not only to prepare youths for
COMMERCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC
CAREERS,
But also to impart a
SOUND MORAL EDUCATION.
Special attention is paid to the acquirement of
Modern Languages.
The Rector is assisted by eleven efficient mas-
ters, of whom three are resident, so that neither
pains nor expense are spared to maintain the well
known reputation of the Establishment, which,
for many years, has been second to none in the
country.
Boards are free on Sundays and holidays to
visit their parents in or near town, and to attend
divine service in their respective churches.

TERMS.

Day Scholars \$100 m.c.
Boarders 460
Half-Boarders 300

D. F. SAUVAIN, Rector.

cj—211 m mb20

ALEXANDRIA COLONY.

Messrs. J. THOMSON, T. BONAR, and CO.

of London.

Having established a large and important Colony
in the Province of Santa Fe, with facilities for
communication, and supplied with Agricultural
implements and Stores of every description ne-
cessary for settlers, are now prepared to receive
applications from families or others desirous of
purchasing and settling on their own freehold
Farms.
Every information and assistance will be given
to intending settlers, on application to Messrs.
J. Thomson, T. Bonar and Co., 42, San
Martín, Buenos Ayres, 71 xp a7

ENGLISH BAZAAR,

61 Calle Florida,

H. J. JOSEPH.

cj—91 1m a11

WESTERN RAILWAY

From the 11th of March, 1872, until further
notice the trains will run as follows:—

Estaciones.	1.º	2.º	3.º	4.º	5.º	6.º	7.º	8.º	9.º	10.º	11.º	12.º	13.º	14.º	15.º	16.º	17.º	18.º	19.º	20.º	21.º	22.º	23.º	24.º	25.º	26.º	27.º	28.º	29.º	30.º	31.º	32.º	33.º	34.º	35.º	36.º	37.º	38.º	39.º	40.º	41.º	42.º	43.º	44.º	45.º	46.º	47.º	48.º	49.º	50.º	51.º	52.º	53.º	54.º	55.º	56.º	57.º	58.º	59.º	60.º	61.º	62.º	63.º	64.º	65.º	66.º	67.º	68.º	69.º	70.º	71.º	72.º	73.º	74.º	75.º	76.º	77.º	78.º	79.º	80.º	81.º	82.º	83.º	84.º	85.º	86.º	87.º	88.º	89.º	90.º	91.º	92.º	93.º	94.º	95.º	96.º	97.º	98.º	99.º	100.º
Parque	1.º	2.º	3.º	4.º	5.º	6.º	7.º	8.º	9.º	10.º	11.º	12.º	13.º	14.º	15.º	16.º	17.º	18.º	19.º	20.º	21.º	22.º	23.º	24.º	25.º	26.º	27.º	28.º	29.º	30.º	31.º	32.º	33.º	34.º	35.º	36.º	37.º	38.º	39.º	40.º	41.º	42.º	43.º	44.º	45.º	46.º	47.º	48.º	49.º	50.º	51.º	52.º	53.º	54.º	55.º	56.º	57.º	58.º	59.º	60.º	61.º	62.º	63.º	64.º	65.º	66.º	67.º	68.º	69.º	70.º	71.º	72.º	73.º	74.º	75.º	76.º	77.º	78.º	79.º	80.º	81.º	82.º	83.º	84.º	85.º	86.º	87.º	88.º	89.º	90.º	91.º	92.º	93.º	94.º	95.º	96.º	97.º	98.º	99.º	100.º

DEPARTURES.

RETURNS.

PROLONGATION TO SALADO.

STATIONS.

DEPARTURE.

RETURNS.

BRANCH TO LOBOS.

DEPARTURE.

RETURNS.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS

FOR

Confectioner's Stalls.

By decree of the Directors the Public are no-
tified that the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., verbal
proposals will be received at the Manager's
Office, Parque Terminus, for the Rental of Re-
frigerator Stalls at all the Stations except
Parque.

CONDITIONS.

The cleanliness and order of the Stalls shall
be under the inspection of the Station Master.
Closing Hours—Winter, 10 p.m.; Summer,
11 p.m., excepting only when the last train may
have been delayed by accident.
The rent to be paid at the end of every month,
on or before the 10th inst.
The non-fulfilment of any clause will render
the contract null and void, and the Company
will proceed to eject the defaulter forthwith, the
delinquent in such case being deemed the terms
usually allowed.

Buenos Ayres, April 10, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS.

h. 125 20p a13

The Western Railway.

NOTICE.

Parties who may have lost Parcels on the
Western Railway must apply for same before the
30th inst. All claims must be substantiated with
proof, and any articles unclaimed will be sold
by auction.
Buenos Ayres, April 12, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS.

h. 131 20p a13

Ferro-carri del Oeste.

Por disposicion del Directorio, desde el 1.º de
Mayo hasta el 1.º de Octubre proximo se re-
cobrará en 33 p. s. en el flete de los Ladillos.
Buenos Aires, Abril 10 de 1872.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

h. 124 21p a13

Western Railway.

FROM

1st MAY to 1st OCTOBER NEXT.

A REDUCTION OF 33 p. CENT.

Has been decreed in the freight of Bricks.

THE DIRECTORS.

cj—124 20p a13

ALFALFA SEED.

114—DEFENSA—114

cj—127 3p a13

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

From the 11th of March, 1872, until further
notice the trains will run as follows:—

Estaciones.	1.º	2.º	3.º	4.º	5.º	6.º	7.º	8.º	9.º	10.º	11.º	12.º	13.º	14.º	15.º	16.º	17.º	18.º	19.º	20.º	21.º	22.º	23.º	24.º	25.º	26.º	27.º	28.º	29.º	30.º	31.º	32.º	33.º	34.º	35.º	36.º	37.º	38.º	39.º	40.º	41.º	42.º	43.º	44.º	45.º	46.º	47.º	48.º	49.º	50.º	51.º	52.º	53.º	54.º	55.º	56.º	57.º	58.º	59.º	60.º	61.º	62.º	63.º	64.º	65.º	66.º	67.º	68.º	69.º	70.º	71.º	72.º	73.º	74.º	75.º	76.º	77.º	78.º	79.º	80.º	81.º	82.º	83.º	84.º	85.º	86.º	87.º	88.º	89.º	90.º	91.º	92.º	93.º	94.º	95.º	96.º	97.º	98.º	99.º	100.º
Parque	1.º	2.º	3.º	4.º	5.º	6.º	7.º	8.º	9.º	10.º	11.º	12.º	13.º	14.º	15.º	16.º	17.º	18.º	19.º	20.º	21.º	22.º	23.º	24.º	25.º	26.º	27.º	28.º	29.º	30.º	31.º	32.º	33.º	34.º	35.º	36.º	37.º	38.º	39.º	40.º	41.º	42.º	43.º	44.º	45.º	46.º	47.º	48.º	49.º	50.º	51.º	52.º	53.º	54.º	55.º	56.º	57.º	58.º	59.º	60.º	61.º	62.º	63.º	64.º	65.º	66.º	67.º	68.º	69.º	70.º	71.º	72.º	73.º	74.º	75.º	76.º	77.º	78.º	79.º	80.º	81.º	82.º	83.º	84.º	85.º	86.º	87.º	88.º	89.º	90.º	91.º	92.º	93.º	94.º	95.º	96.º	97.º	98.º	99.º	100.º

DEPARTURES.

RETURNS.

PROLONGATION TO SALADO.

STATIONS.

DEPARTURE.

RETURNS.

BRANCH TO LOBOS.

DEPARTURE.

RETURNS.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS

FOR

Confectioner's Stalls.

By decree of the Directors the Public are no-
tified that the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., verbal
proposals will be received at the Manager's
Office, Parque Terminus, for the Rental of Re-
frigerator Stalls at all the Stations except
Parque.

CONDITIONS.

The cleanliness and order of the Stalls shall
be under the inspection of the Station Master.
Closing Hours—Winter, 10 p.m.; Summer,
11 p.m., excepting only when the last train may
have been delayed by accident.
The rent to be paid at the end of every month,
on or before the 10th inst.
The non-fulfilment of any clause will render
the contract null and void, and the Company
will proceed to eject the defaulter forthwith, the
delinquent in such case being deemed the terms
usually allowed.

Buenos Ayres, April 10, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS.

h. 125 20p a13

The Western Railway.

NOTICE.

Parties who may have lost Parcels on the
Western Railway must apply for same before the
30th inst. All claims must be substantiated with
proof, and any articles unclaimed will be sold
by auction.
Buenos Ayres, April 12, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS.

h. 131 20p a13

Ferro-carri del Oeste.

Por disposicion del Directorio, desde el 1.º de
Mayo hasta el 1.º de Octubre proximo se re-
cobrará en 33 p. s. en el flete de los Ladillos.
Buenos Aires, Abril 10 de 1872.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

h. 124 21p a13

Western Railway.

FROM

1st MAY to 1st OCTOBER NEXT.

A REDUCTION OF 33 p. CENT.

Has been decreed in the freight of Bricks.

THE DIRECTORS.

cj—124 20p a13

ALFALFA SEED.

114—DEFENSA—114

cj—127 3p a13

SEIS MEDALLAS DE HONOR,

MEDALLA DE ORO,
Paris, 1870.

J. S. FRY and SONS.

Chocolate Caracas

O SEA CACAO EN POLVO.

Este Chocolate debe su excelencia
especial, su gusto delicado, y su color
puro y brillante, al uso del Chocolate
importado de Caracas, donde
siempre se ha producido el Chocolate de
la mejor calidad conocida. Para el al-
muerzo y para la cena esta preparacion
es excelente—agradable al paladar y
facil de digerir. Las personas mas deli-
cadas la pueden tomar y no podran
menos que reconocer su eficacia en dar
fuerza y vigor al estomago y al sistema
en general.
Nota—Es preciso exigir la marca,

J. S. FRY and SONS,

FABRICANTES DE CHOCOLATE